d for the Tribune by Dr. Houston, Steno grapher to U. S. Senate.

The large Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was filled last evening by a highly respec-table audience, of which a considerable portion con-sisted of ladies, assembled to hear the introductory lecture of the eminent auturalist—Prof. Agazarz. Dr. A. H. Strukke introduced the lecturer to the assemblage in a few complimentary remarks.

Prof. Agassiz then presented himself to the au

assemblage in a few complimentary remarks.

Prof. Assert thes presented himself to the audience, and, in a singularly agreeable voice and mark et foreignacent, delivered the following lecture:
Ladies and General state of the deficiency of my is many first apologic for the deficiency of my is many first apologic for the deficiency of my is many first apologic for the deficiency of my is many first apologic for the deficiency of my is many first apologic for the deficiency of my is many first apologic for the deficiency of my is many first apologic for the deficiency of my is many form in which the subject is presented to the student. The investigation of objects of Natural History does not need the aid of rhetorict is investigation of splects of Natural History in the form, and therefore, the mode of expression on onder the dependent of the dependent of the ficiency of my power of language, by the interest directly derived from the subject itself—(appliance). Natural History may be studied in very different points of view. Some may consider it as a source of information for useful purposes. The wealth of State-dependent fregmenty on the knowledge accupately by individuals of the structure of the soil. The working of mimes has become an actual business since geology as a science has given us the key to the investigation of the desper regions under the surface of the ground. Many trades depend on the knowledge of the serious progress of the desirable profession and indicovery; and, at this time particularly, the valid of the serious progress of the serious progress of the desirable profession and indicovery and, at this time particularly the valid of the control of the recent progress of the serious of the dependent of the recent progress of the serious p

ay or aude to assunguant the trees in our forests and the plant cultivated in our gardens; ray, we may now any isolated plant that flourishes upon the trace of our globe, and yet we may after all know othing of the plan of creation. There is a higher olint of view from which we attain a deeper insighit to that plan.—We must understand the connection guesses, the account of the plant of the pl Il those modifications extending through long age thich geology has revealed from the remotest epoc

ime, directs his attention to the subject, to perceive the any order. It is impossible at first to perceive the intimate affinities and the near relations which substants are subjects and the new relations.

I have here some diagrams giving outlines of a few of these formations. I just name the subjects before passing to their characteristics. Here we have the common star-fish of the Mediterranean sea. Here we have one of those jelly-fish so common in temperate and warm latitudes. This is a species of more in the subjects of the subjects whose of the subjects whose of the subjects whose of France. Here are different species of snakes, some from the East Indies and one from Central America. Here is a clam, very common on the southwest shores of Africa, not the common species. Here is the common lobster. Here is a worm of that species having colored blood. Here is a spider Here are several skeletons of vertebrated animals, an hyena, an ostrich, a crocodile, an unlarged skeleton of the bat. I do not mention two of these animals, because, although represented so perfectly, they are not now in existence. They are nowhere to be found on the surface of the globe; but these representations have been made from preparations most skilffully completed by attaching toersher isolated hones of

all.

But the question may be asked, is it possible for a man to acquire more than a superficial insight into natural phenomena? This question has been an tained that all we can expect to come at is an article all classification, agreeing in a greater or less degree with the natural phenomena; that a real insight into all the varied departments of Nature by man is unatianable. But if we view the progress of natural science, and observe the investigations made in every succeeding generation in the matter of isolated phenomena—if we bear in mind how many things which appear isolated have been combined into one and the same point of view, we are nor mindled that that insight into Nature.

There is another reason why man may expect fully to understand Nature. We feel in ourselves that we are not mere matter. We have a soul. We have an intelligence. We have feelings by which we are in connection with each other. These feelings—that intelligence—carry us beyond the limits of our globe. We thus rise to the notion of God. We have that within ourselves which assures us of a participation in the Divine Nature; and it is a peculiar character, and the same and the same and the same carry of the same species. Thus, how little apparent resemblance between the star-fish and the coral apparent of the matural stars members of one and the same all the same tribe. The common carrier of the propers of the same species of animals are as well as the same tribe. The common carrier of the same point of view, we are not mere matter. We have a soul. We have an intelligence—carry us beyond the limits of our globe. We thus rise to the notion of God. We have that within ourselves which assures us of a participation in the Divine Nature; and it is a peculiar character. They are not be found on the surface of the globe put these testing the one participation in the Divine Nature; and it is a peculiar character.

The question make from the surface of the globe put the subdive and are surface of the globe put the neighborhood of Paris, and arr

We thus rise to the notion of God. We have that within ourselves which assures us of a participation in the Divine Nature; and it is a paculiar characteristic of man to be able to rise in that way above external Nature, and to understand intellectual existences. The possibility obtaining an insight into Nature is thus strengthened by the analogy between the Human and Divine Natures. On that principle, man being made in the image of God, it is possible for his intelligence to comprehend the doings of God and Nature. Hence by a constant intercourse with these works—by a Natural Religion—by a constant study of these works—by a Natural Religion—by a constant study of these works—by a Creation, we may come to understand the views, the objects of the Creator in doing these works—and introducing these phenomena as realities into existence. We may, in one word, come to a full understanding of Nature, from the very reason that we have an immortal soul.

Again, our body is so similar to the bodies of animals is the radiated arrangement from the common centre, the mouth. The star-fish has at the

uin, our body is so similar to the bodies of anie organization of our body discovers in tions with their physical condition. We timate relations with their physical condition. We pass from the lower type of animals so, gradually to the higher until we find Man, with his superior organization. Thus on one hand we see that owing to the intellectual nature of Man he has peculiar relations with the Author of all things, while on the other hand, from his physical nature he has a root in the state of the production of the second of the

the intellectual nature of Man he has peculiar relations with the Author of all things, while on the other hand, from his physical nature he has a root in the soil—a material foundation, and lence both the intellectual and the material world is laid open to his contemplation, affording substantial grounds for the belief that he is competent to attain a full understanding of the works of creation and the plan of God when bringing the world into existence.

That all this creation has not been the result of one creative act, we know from geological observation. This globe—the animals which exist upon it now—have not been brought into existence at one moment. We have learned from geological observation that a long series of epochs have succeeded each other, and that during every epoch animals and plants, organic beings of various types, were successively living and died away, to make room for others, till the surface of the globe was occupied by the animals and plants which now exist with man as their head. The most superficial knowledge of those phenomena can be demonstrated, that the introduction of man has been the object of the creation of this globe, and the position which man now occupies upon the surface of this globe is such that this motion appears to us quite natural. I think it may be shown by actual demonstration, as far as physical phenomena can be demonstrated, that the view of the Creator in forming the globe—in allowing it to undergo these successive changes which goology has discovered, and in introducing gradually all these different types of animals which have passed away was, after all, to introduce man upon the surface of only globe, and to bring him into connection with the other organized beings and with the soil in connection with the other organized beings and with the soil in connection with the other organized beings and with the soil in connection with the other organized beings and with the soil in connection with the other organized beings and with the soil in connection with the other

There is one reason to believe that this is so. That reason is this: We see from every point of view in which we may regard the animal kingdom, in order not to treepass beyond the bounds properly set to this discourse—we soo that man possesses the most complex and most perfect infinite kingdom, in order not to treepass beyond the bounds properly set to this discourse—we soo that man possesses the most complex and most perfect infinite kingdom, in order not to treepass beyond the bounds properly set to this discourse—we soo that man possesses the most complex and most perfect infinite kingdom, in order not to treepass beyond the bounds properly set to this discourse—we soo that man possesses the most complex and most perfect infinite kingdom, in order not to treepass beyond the bounds properly set to this discourse—we soo that man possesses the most complex and most perfect in the characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristic, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristic, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristic, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristic, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristic, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristic, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in characteristics, and they are all symetrical—They share a right hand in charact

wings are appearanges of no great importance where considered with reference to the general organization of these animals.

But the more striking and important difference be tween these two types is again to be seen in the nervous system; and it is a matter of no little importance that the greatest difference between animals should be perceived in the nervous system—in the system which presides over the most important functions o animals, and by which their faculities are exhibited. That again has the most striking character, and always the same arrangement of it, and the same relations to the other organs are manifested, whateve may be the external form of the animal.

Now, the nervous system of the worm, spider, and crab is so similar that no difference will be perceived except by those who have paid some attention to the subjects.

In the worm it will be seen there is one nervous ganglion above the intestine, and all the others below as many active centres of nervous influence as there are rings. This affords an explanation of the well-known fact that many of these animals may be cut into pieces and yet retain the power of regenerating the portions removed from the diffusion of the nervous influence through these different parts of the animal.

These details may appear very anatomical, and have little reference to the knowledge of animals in general, but I hope it will be seen that without such a foundation it is impossible to come to an understanding of the animal kingdom—whout which we cannot arrive at a knowledge of our own nature. The material, physical condition of our own estience can by no means be understood without a distinct and accurate idea of the structure of the inferior animals. There is really no inherent difficulty in these subjects. Children might just as easily be instructed in this department of natural science as in those subjects which usually occupy the first years of tuition. (Applause.)

time, directs his attention to the subject, to perceive any order. It is impossible at first to perceive the

planue.)
The type of animals to which I have just directed your attention is called, from the peculiarity pointed out, the articulata.

The fourth type contains those animals which have this bony frame in their interior. Though only the hard portions are represented in the diagrama, yet all have recognised the ostrich and the crocodile. These animals possess what is called a back-bone—a continuous column of bones from the head to the tail. Under this column is a large cavity in which the organs of respiration and the intestines are contained. On the anterior part of the body is the mouth—the opening of the hotstinal tube; and the noise, the beginning of the hotstinal tube; and the noise, the beginning of the respiratory organs. Yet this is not the orday caylity in body of this order of an infilial. And have been in the first the search of the contained of the contained of the print in the print in arrow, forming an ther nervous centre. We have in fact two cavities of the body—one above and the other below.

This type of animals has received the name of the

vertebrais.

So we have four great tribes of animals character ized by peculiar external appearances as well as b internal differences, of which the nervous system presents as distinct characteristics as any other. which the nervous system as well as the organs contained; while in the vertebroted animals the two s

the will and those which preside over the functions which maintain the body in its natural system, are distributed in two different canals; the more important being in the upper and the other in the lower.

In the next Lecture I shall proceed to show that notwithstanding this great variety of form in the animal kingdom—notwithstanding the great difference in external appearances—these animals—all of them in their types—are constructed on one and the same Untertain Main (Anniques).

them is a natural one, derived from their internal characters. It is very obvious that here in this star-fish the star-like rays constitute the prominent characteristic. The rays proceed from the centre. The same character is perceived in the cuttle and jelly-fish. Here you perceive a similar radiated arrangement of the parts. The common characteristic of this order of animals is this radiated arrangement from the common centre, the mouth. The star-fish has at the lower surface an opening through which the food is introduced. Precisely the same arrangement is seen in the jelly-fish, which has a quadrangular mouth; so, also, in the case of the polyp, surrounded by these fringes or tentacules. In consequence of this peculiarity these animals have been denominated radiated animals.

PRILADRIPHA, Oct. 18.

The stock market is quiet—no change in prices.
The supply of thour is very light; it is now firmly
held at \$7\$; but no sales have come to notice
Corn meal in request at \$3.25a.37 1.25

The supply of wheat is light and there is a good
demand. A sale this morning of 2000 bushels red,
ordinary quality, 140 cents; prime is worth 115a145
cents.

demand.

demand.

demand.

ordinary quality, 140 cents; prime is worth 115a145 cents.

Sales of yellow corn at 90 cents, white do, is worth 75st7c; oats 45a48c.

There is a slight decline in Groceries generally, and Provisions are less inquired for.

Nothing doing in cotton.

Sales of whisky at 30c. in bbis.

Quite a brisk trade is now doing in grain and flour between Philadelphia and Baltimore, more considerably than usual, and the state of your market is therefore looked to with interest.

Up to this writing we have no tidings of the steamer now due at Boston. She has now been out 12 days.—Balt. Patriot.

Hose in Ohio.—By a census of the swinish multi-ude in Ohio, published in the Cincinnati [Atlas, it appears that that species of population is increasing at the west quite as fast as that of the bipeds. The ber of hogs in Ohio is now but little s

Who doubts now that Mr. Wise knows Mr. Polk morally and physically? But how can Mr. Polk help it? He is afraid of Mr. Wise and perhaps has good cause, of which the world knows nothing. That world must not judge too harshly of him, then.—

Baltimore Patriot.

The Richmond papers contain an account of a recent street fight in that city, in which one individual was severely, if not fatally stabbed by another, with a small knife.

imals themselves have been much neglected; and we do not possess in our collections the soft parts of

These are the questions withen the suggest as the sent posture will present to the consideration of Congress.

The Whigs of the lower House might, with perfect propriety, insist upon carrying out the Berrien policy, if things stood as they did when Mr. Berrien introduced his resolution. But there is no longer any Mexico in existence to whom to speak the words of new question before them. It will not be to end the war by a treaty of peace, because there is no party to make it with. It will be a question of legislation on our part. What must we do with this conquest 7. The highest political interests of the country will, in our opinion, demand the erection of the conquered territory into territory of the United States, by a solemn declaration of Congress. However much the Whigs of the lower House might be disposed to surrender to the Mexicans the conquered country, they know that by so doing, they would do an act which the popular will would never sanction. The political interests of the country are the views of the country upon any given subject, and we take it them is no man so bold as to insist that the temper of the country is in favor of giving up to the conquered and waters. country is in favor of giving up to the conquishe territory which we have captured and with our treasu with our blood, and paved with our treasure. We may argue as we please about injustice to the conquered. All war, in a moral sense, is unjust. But the Whigs of the lower House will have to deal with the consequences of a war, which the Whigs, though in a minority in the last Congress, sanctioned and approved, because they knew that the public senti-

in natural history will be struck by the great appamental design that the properties of the control of the co

1846, will vote to carry into effect the policy of occupation and government of the conquered territory by law.

The adoption of this course will in no wise conflict with the past opinion of the Whigs respecting the origin and conduct of the war. That opinion will only be strengthened by such a turn in the course of things. It will prove, beyond a doubt, that the origin and prosecution of the war was for a base, political purpose here at home; for there is no man who will not admit that, if we had kept on this side of the Rio Grande, and even occupied all the territory claimed by Texas, peace would have been had long ago. On the other hand, it is equally clear, that if the war had been prosecuted with all the power placed at the disposition of the Executive, peace would have followed the very first expedition into the enemy's country. The war, however, has resulted in the demolition of the enemy's power, and new duties have arisen out of this state of things for Congress to discharge. If the Democrats of the Senate, and if the President shall come up to the crists as the Whigs of the House will all will be agfs.

The Fever.—As truthful journalists, says the N. Orleans National 11th inst., we are bound to say, that the fever has increased in the last twenty-four hours.

hours.

The U. S. Transport Orphan, from New York bound to Vera Cruz, anchored in the Roads yester day, says the Charleston Courier of the 16th instant The Orphan has on board seventy-seven U. S. recruits for the 12th and 13th infantry. Maj. E. Manigault, Comdg. Capt. O. P. Hemilton, 12th inf., Capt. H. E. Clark, 13th inf., and Lleut, R. T. Thorn, A. A. C. S. to detackment.

The Rochester Democrat states that one box yard of that city has turned out 63 canal boats since the first of January last.

Gan. Price.—The Jefferson, Mo., Enquirer says that Gen. Price intends returning to Santa Fe this fall, to resume his command of the forces in New Mexico.

"The American Patriot" is the title of a new paper which has just been started in Norwich, Conn. and which takes ground in favor of General Taylor for the next Presidency,

A Rich Maxica Minn.—The mine of La Luz, in Guanaxuato, belonging to Don Perez Galvez, is yielding the extraordinary [profit of about ,\$100,000

DALLY NATIONAL WHIG.

WINDSHARDS APPERNON, OCTOBER 15, 1847.

For President

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Sobject to the designed of the War National Convention.

Fits course of the Whige is the next Congress.

He is fortunate for the country that there is a Whig party in it. In all great emergencies, it has never that of to come forward and moet them as became parties. Every consideration is better sight of by Whige The country that there is a Whige party in it. In all great emergencies, it has never that the country that there is a Whige party in it. In all great emergencies, it has never that the constraint of the country that there is a Whige party in it. In all great emergencies, it has never that the constraint of the country and more particularly, when it is in danger from within or without. The history of the country abounds in the rightest examples of Willig alwalted from White the state of the properties of the

adozen times on the battle field grows strongersa his condition grows more despersa!

Remaure.—While we agree with our esteemed correspondent ***, in many of his positions, there are others from which we must totally dissent; but we put no fetters upon the pens of our correspondents. Writers for the National Whig can always be heard, no matter what their views. Though opposed to the general conduct of the Administration, its friends, can be heard at all times in its defence.—Tarri is what we aim at; and truth is to be found only by threshing the straw and winnowing away the chast. Argument is the flail and the fan. We say we differ in some respects from our correspondent above. Wherein? As to the power of this Government to hold Mexico in subjection, and make it United States territory. Nothing, in our view of the question, is so easy. We agree with him in the incapacity of the present Administration, as evidenced from its past acts, to carry out this policy properly; but it may—we hope—be forced into the line of duty by Congress. As to the real objects of Mr. Polk, no man can have a lower estimate than we have; but things have reached such a crists, that it is impossible for him to play the Richard any longer. Mexico is ours. It must be held. It can be done with 50,000 onen, or less. It must be governed by the U. States. It must be forever territory of the U. States. It must be forever territory of the U. States. It must be forever territory of the U. States. And if Mr. Polk shall not come up to this policy boldly, his successor will. The People of the United States will never sustain any party that will not go for ocupation of the entire territory, much less a party that advocates a withdrawal of our forces, after what has been done. Such is our solemn belief; and we point to the acts of the next Congress for the verification of the attier territory, much less a party that advocates a withdrawal of our forces, after what has been done. Such is our solemn belief; and we boint to the acts of the next Congress f

lected, without an opposing vote.

The committee to whom was referred the petitio of W. Allen was discharged.

Mr. Orme introduced a bill for the relief of R. J

Pollard, on B street south, between 6th and 7th complaining of the heavy tax imposed on him for Mr. Adams wished to know the facts in the case

and thought it the tax was too much, ne ought to be reliaved.

Mr. Mudd was of the same opinion; and was the more importunate that justice should be shown himbecause he was his (Mr. M.*s) constituent.

Read twice, and ordered to lie on the table.
A bill was reported for repairing the culvert under E street north, between 9th and 10th streets.

Mr. Towers thought this should be attended to immediately, and seemed to think that delay, especially in this case is dangerous. The expense will not exceed \$250.

Read three times and passed.

The bill for placing curb stones in squares 844, \$46, and \$46, on D street, was referred to the Committee on improvements.

346, and 340, on D successions and the on improvements.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of L. Callan, begged to be discharged. the petition of L. Canan, was the pretition of L. Canan, was the made to adjourn; which bein a middle to adjourn; which bein carried, the board adjourned.

The Board met at usual hour, 4 o'clock P. M., and called to order by the President. The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Wallach presented the petition of Brooke, Shillington & Co., M. Delaney, David Moran, Thomas France, and others, praying the remission of fines.

Steamer Columbia, George Guyther master, merchandize to the District—Baltimore.

Schr Way mark, John A. Wheeler master, wood to Peter Jones—river.

Schr Shamrock, E. Garner master, wood to T. Riley—river.

Schr Resolution, Wm Skinner master, wood to J. Petitbona—river. Pettibone—river. Schr Angeline, Wm Butler master, wood to J. Pet-

nan, praying the ren Committee on Police

ee, praying the re A motion was made to take up the bill auth-

A motion was made to take up the bill authorizin, the improvement of squares Nos. 844, 845, and 845. The bill was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Wallach, from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of Jame Cook, asking for improvements on 4th street was by the laying of pavements and curbatones, reporte a bill; which was taken up, read a third time, an usased.

by the laying of pavements and curbstones, reported a bill; which was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

The Chairman of the Committee on Improvements reported a bill appropriating \$50 for the repair of the culvert on B street, between 9th and 10th streets. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wallach moved to take up the bill for the repair of 15th street west. Negatived.

A statement was received from the City Surveyor, in answer to a requisition made upon him by the Board, to furnish certain and various estimates: in which he stated that it is not his duty to do so.

Mr. Haliday moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. L. Johnson thought it would be best to refer it to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Pulmer said it would be best to send the communication back, with the respects of the Board. He did not like the language made use of.

Mr. Borrows said that "it ought to be printed, in order that the people might know the character of the communication."

Mr. Sweeny could see nothing in this communication which was offensive.

Mr. Abbott preferred to have it referred to a joint committee.

Mr. Hill wished that it night lay upon the table;

ommittee.

Mr. Hill wished that it might lay upon the table; and said, "if it is not the duty of the Surveyor to furnish such information as we have called for, it is the duty of no one; and we are in a remarkable pre-

Georgetown. The clithen of Georgetown are respectfully informed that JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Esq., Rocker, &c., on Bridge street, a few doors west of the Union tavern, is agont for the National Whig. Persons desirous of being served with the National Whig in Georgetown will please leave their names and residences with Mr. Bronaugh.

The question was first taken upon referring to a select committee; which was carried. The question upon instructing the committee, exc, was taken, and decided in the negative. And the communication was at length referred to a select committee, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wallach moved to take up the bill in relation to a culvert to be bill ton 2d, between C & D streets.

The original bill passed by the Council appropriated \$300 for the erection of a scooler bridge. The Board of Aldermen, in taking action upon this, amended it so as to read—for a brick arch, &c., \$300. This bridge was not to be built until there should be money to the credit of the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Wallach advocated the passage of the bill.

Messes. Hallady and Hill would like to see the improvement, but were averse to passing bills until they had the money in their hands.

It was moved to lay it on the table; which was carried—ayes 11, noes 9.

A communication was received from the Mayor, furnishing, according to the request of the board, at statement of the cost of the new alms house, &c., which is \$18,037 40. This communication was referred to the committee of ways and means.

A bill for the remission of a fine imposed upon C. C. Clements, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Sweeny moved to take up the bill for the relief of Mrs. M. A. Queen, by remitting a fine imposed upon her. The bill was taken up. A motion to adjourn was lost—ayes 10, nays 10.

The bill was then recommitted to the committee.

A bill for the remission of on the day of Aldermen relative to mulattoes and negroes. Referred to committee on police.

Also, a bill for the relief of Knoch Ridgeway. Re-

nittee on police.
Also, a bill for the relief of Knoch Ridgeway.
errod to committee on claims.
Then on motion, the Board adjourned.

Cincurt Court, 19th Oct., '47, 1 P. M.—The Court has been calling the Appeal Docket, and is expected will get through with it to-day.

The balance of the week will be devoted to the Chancery Docket, on which there is not a single case of great interest.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a beautiful day and thousands took advantage of it for promendin the splendid street—Pennsylvania Avenue. Especially the ladies, who enlivened the streets with smil any the ladies, who enlivened the streets with smilling countenances. Indeed, the day recalled to min the scenes in Broadway, N. Y. The shop keepers a seemed to be busy, particularly those in the Dr Goods line; the knights of the counter no doubt han died the yard stick more nimbly than for some day

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, while the crowd of hackmen, &c. were waiting for the cars, a white man, named John Mozeen, stabbed a colored man—injuring him very severely. A warrant was procured, and Mozeen was arreade by officers Kimball and Cox, and taken before Capt. Goddard, who sent the man of weapons to jail.

NOCTURNAL BRAWIS.—Some of the watch were called upon last night at the midnight hour, by a woman living on Capitol Hill, named Mrs. Lubey, who was in great distress, saying that she had been beaten most cruelly by her husband, and that she, was determined not to go to bed that night. The husband declared that he had not touched her, that she was out of her head. The watchmen at last succeeded in getting her to return home, but they were of the opinion that she was about as sane as her husband. We shall no doubt hear more of these personages hereafter. sonages hereafter.

WATCH HOUSE.-Arrested : Cornelius St ville, free colored, found out after 10 o'clock and at house of ill-fame; paid cost and gave security

Arrivals at hotels, etc., up to 2 p. m NATIONAL HOTEL, BY B. B. COLEMAN.

GADSBY'S HOTEL.

Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 19, 1847.

G E Moten, Texas
Mr Silsby, Baltimore
Mr Ham, Baltimore

Samuel Knapp, N V R D Ward, Va W B Brown, Ky Gen W H Marrio C Stephena, lady & child, Ga Col George Ellic S R Ross and lady, Ohio T W Ligon, Md.

Hon J M Holley & la H K Holley, N Y J L McNamee, N Y D Henshaw, Hoston Mr Taylor, Boston J Myrick, Ga J M Haden, Miss

Jas Murphy, Ark Jas E Keith, Md

INDIAN QUEEN

R T Thorn, Va Wm Hendricks, Va Augustin de Verons, Cuba A Barnes, Md

C H Carter, Md J H Tonne, Philadelphia Wm J Seiper, Philadelph Jas Hunter, Va E M Allen and lady, Ga.

Wm A Dunn, Philadelph A R Shiney, Z C Chisley, Md C Burr, Del J Elgar, Md S J Barrett, S C Mrs Issae Barrett, S C Mrs G Poynauski, S C

by W. S. COLEMAN.
S Robt Morrow, Baltimore
John P Levy, Philadelphia
S P Putnam, Philadelphia
Z Douglass, N Y
Wm Cadwallader and the
Indies, Pa
H Robins, Va
C H Carer, Md. United States Military Cloth Dressing and Dying Establishment,

DYING ESECUISMINENT,
SOUTH side Pennsynvania sevene, the first Establishment
East of Coleman's Hotely where MLLS, MESSING, and
alk kinds of STRAW BONNETS are open of a the meatest manner.
ALSO—Alk kinds of WEARING APPAREL cleaned,
colored and repaired in the best style and at reduced prices.
oct 18—415.

FANCY & PLAIN BOOKBINDER, Pennsylvania avenue, I door west of Jackson Hall oet 15—dly Washington, p. c.

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250 BUSHELS just received and for sale by oct 14-04. L. H. KING, G. HARVEY W. HUNT,

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Schr Columbia, John Reed master, wood to Jas Harvey & Co—river. Schr New Haven, James Deatly master, wood to Jas Harvey & Co—river. Schr Statesman, Elijah Winsor master, lumber to

Sehr Statesman, codes J Preston & Co.—Salabury. Schr Columbus, Samuel Langstaff master, coal to I, Pettibone—Philadelphia. Schr Felicety, Wm Dixon master, wood to G. Mat-

Schr Felicety, Wm Dixon master, weiningly—river.
Schr Thomas & Mary, Jacob Sparrow master, potatoes to city—East River, Va.
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Schr Henry, Wm Todd master, potatoes to city—Velenna.

Schr Mary Whoeden, George Dixon master, wood to Jas Harvey & Co-river.

to Jas Harvey & Co-fiver.

Canal-boat Help, wood, for W. Warder.

Marlon, wood, J. S. Harvey.

Hero, wood, several citizens.

Friendship, wood, do.

Gapt, Walker, wood, J. Hill,

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Gen, Taylor, wood, J. Hill.

Gen, Taylor, wood, B. F. Rittenbouse.

Maria Louisa, wood, P. Cazenave.

MARRIED, On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. W. PRINGE, THOS. RAGSDALE, to Miss ANNE HANSINE MORNSTER, all of this girls, and of this girls. The standard of the size of th

MILLARD, of Sc. Mary's county, 860.

DIED,
On the 19th instant, after a painful thiese of several years, Mrs. MARY RIXSTER, aged about 75 years.
At Woodstock, King George county, Va., in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. JULIA A. DADE, connort of Law T. DADE, 88c.
DADE, 88c.
Reinctant still it lingers here:
Yet, like the star, it Rode as way.
Only to light another aphere."

nagg.

Fig. ENOCH W. SMALLWOOD, Garriaon street, Navy
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and atmost all kinds of old from & Lead,
With many other articles too numerous to mention all of
with many other articles too numerous to mention all of
with many other articles too numerous to mention all of
sure sales. Those in want will please calculate, as will ensure sales. Those in want will please calculate, as will ensure sales. Those in want will please and all descriptions of
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CERL-This paper is about to be enlarged to exactly twice its present size, and will then consist of eight folio pages, instead of four, as now and heresfore.

This enlargement will begin with the first number issued after the end of the mouth of June.

The subscription to the paper per year will be, after the office and the state of the mouth of June.

The subscription to the paper per year will be, after the first day of July ensuing, three dollars per amount; being in advance, as will be perceived, tens by one-half than the first day of July ensuing, three dollars per amount; being in advance, as will be perceived, tens by one-half than the for the long sessions of Congress (averaging from the time). For the long sessions of Congress (averaging from the large to a subscription of 30 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for any one who will order and pay for, at any one time, ten or more copies.

sonages hereafter.

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No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be for warded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

THE DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER
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will be inrown off whenever the press of public Dostments,
Proceedings, and Debates in Congress, or of Advertisements,
shall require.

THE THRICE A WEEK NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

THE THRUE-A-WERN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER will also continue to be published, an herstofore, with this addition also to its value, that a double sheet will be thrown off, probably as often as once a week during the session of Congress, and at other times occasionally, whenever the press of intert ahall, as stated in regard to the Duly paper, justify the publishers in incurring that additional expense oct 19-11